

The Portage Sentinel.

A. HART, Editor.



RAVENNA, OHIO:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1854.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
SHEPARD F. NORRIS,
Of Clermont County.
FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ALEXANDER P. MILLER,
Of Butler County.

Democratic Congressional and County Convention.

The Democratic of the Eighteenth Congressional District, comprising the counties of Stark, Summit and Portage, will meet in Convention at Alliance, Stark County, Ohio, on FRIDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to put in nomination a candidate for Representative in Congress from said District.

Each township in the county of Portage will be entitled to one vote. The township of Franklin, Brimfield, Randolph, Summit and Shalersville to two delegates each, and the township of Ravenna to three.

The Democrats of the different townships in Portage county, are therefore requested to meet in their respective townships on Tuesday evening, the 29th day of August, 1854, at seven o'clock, and select said delegates. Also, then and there to appoint delegates to each township, to represent the Democracy at said Convention, to be held at Alliance, on Saturday, the 31st day of September next.

DEM. EX. COMMITTEE.

The Constitution of the United States—The Anniversary of its Adoption.

Sixty-seven years ago on the seventeenth day of September next, the present Constitution of the United States was adopted by the Convention that met to frame it. It has been suggested by the National Intelligencer, that all the friends of the Government and Constitution, throughout the counties and Congressional districts of the several States, meet together on that day, and celebrate the anniversary of its adoption.

Many considerations will suggest themselves to our fellow citizens, in favor of the propriety of this movement. Within the short space of sixty-seven years, our country has grown up from comparative weakness, to immense wealth and power. Then, this whole Western country, so rich in natural resources, was a wilderness—now, it is a cultivated garden, where millions of people live in the enjoyment of wealth, comfort, education, and all the blessings of abundant prosperity. Then, but a few cities and villages were seen along the Atlantic coast; now, they have risen up all over the land as if by enchantment, with power to control, in a great measure, the affairs of the whole business world. Then, our commerce was scarcely known upon the ocean; now, it floats upon every wave, and rests in every port.

All these and many other benefits which we need not mention, but which are appreciated by all of us, may be attributed to the happy effects of the Constitution which binds these States together. The band of Patriots who met for the holy purpose of framing it, their hopes were high, could hardly have imagined the glorious results which would flow from their work. Their names should be engraved upon the heart of every American citizen. Washington, the President of that Convention, Franklin, Sherman, Hamilton, and all their illustrious companions, where are they now! One by one they have dropped off into the grave! They labored that we might enjoy the fruits of their labor. The Constitution of these States is their LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT by which we are made the inheritors of the blessings purchased by their toil. It is but a patriotic duty which we owe to them, and to ourselves, to assemble together and celebrate the anniversary of that day, which must ever be regarded as an important era in our national history.

We have sometimes feared that in these days of sectional jealousy and strife, when disunion and treason are openly advocated by some, and secretly and indirectly suggested by others, that the affections of the people would become estranged from the government, and that their attachment to the Constitution and laws would be weakened. The truth is, we have enjoyed these blessings so long that we seem to forget their source, and the price by which they were purchased. We believe, however, that the masses of the people are still true to the government. There is a deep under-current of feeling, a generous love of country in their hearts, which the recital of the heroic deeds and noble sacrifices of our fathers, will wake into new life.

We respectfully submit this subject to the consideration of the Democratic County and Congressional Conventions, to be held, the one at Ravenna, on the 24th, and the other at Alliance on the 8th of September next. If the suggestions herein made should meet the approbation of the delegates then assembled, it is hoped they will take measures to hold a celebration at Ravenna, or some other eligible point in this District. Let sectional discord and party strife be forgotten for once, and all meet together for a kind of National Jubilee.

LOT SMITH FOR CONGRESS.—Lot Smith, Esq., of Athens, has been nominated for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Athens, Maize, Fairfield, Hocking and Perry. Mr. Ritchie, the present Representative declined a renomination on account of ill health. Mr. Smith has been a member of the Ohio State Senate at every session since the adoption of the new Constitution. This nomination from the Democrats of his district is a high compliment to his integrity as a man, and ability as a Representative.

SENECA COUNTY BANK has been re-elected and will send out a lot of bills.—V. H. Gibson, Esq., President, and C. L. Gibson, Cashier.

The Convention next Saturday.

We would again call the attention of our democratic readers to the County nomination Convention, to be held in Ravenna, on next Saturday the 24th of September. We hope there will be a full attendance of delegates. Let good and reliable men be selected for the respective offices, and then let every man go home from the convention determined to labor for the success of the ticket. By a united effort victory is certain to be ours this fall.

Fusion Consistency.

The following is the opinion entertained of the Free Soilers, by the Ohio State Journal, one year ago. It was then the leading Whig paper in Ohio, but is now an ardent advocate of the Fusion movement:

"What would the Whigs or the country gain by an amalgamation of Whigs and Free Soilers? Certainly no desirable object could be achieved by such an alliance. No party in the State is more at variance with Whig principles than the Free Soil party. The platform published and adopted by this party at their last State Convention contains MORE ULTRAISM AND ABSURD DOGMAS THAN ANY PAPER OF A POLITICAL CHARACTER EVER PUBLISHED IN THE UNION."

The above extract needs no comments.—It is a fair exemplification of Fusion consistency. Then "no party in the State was more at variance with Whig principles than the Free Soil party."—now these two parties can meet each other and embrace.—They are all on the same platform now, if we may believe the Ohio State Journal of today. What is the cause of this great change? Have the Free Soilers come over to the Whigs, or have the Whigs seen the "error of their ways"—abandoned their old platform, and gone over to the Free Soilers? Will some Fusion editor give us a little light upon this subject? We know there has been a *largain* made, but we would like to know the terms of that bargain.

The Fusion Nominating Convention.

Last Thursday, a part of the political programme which four or five Fusion leaders have spent the summer in arranging, was exhibited in public. We acknowledge ourselves somewhat interested with the order of exercises. We have known of Fusions before, but none where such, and so many extremes of opinion were proposed to be united. We are glad to be able to state that no Democrats had anything to do with their proceedings. It was a meeting of Free Soilers and Whigs; and the union between these was very far from being perfect. There was evidently a strife between them to see which should get the advantage, and we are certain that one party was badly cheated in the bargain. The best thing we can say for the convention is, that it was exceedingly quiet. There was no discussion, for the very good reason that no opportunity was given, no speaking, no life or animation among the delegates. Each man shut his eyes and voted, and seemed to be thankful that an act of self-sacrifice had been performed. The only spirit we saw manifested during the convention, was the breaking of a bottle of "rot-gut" whiskey, in the pocket of one of the delegates, while taking his seat inside the bar. We were sorry for this, first, because it was a severe loss to him, and secondly because there was no liquor inspector present to test the quality of Fusion whiskey.

Of the nominees we will speak more at length hereafter. They are all Free Soilers but one—some of them, however, rather poor Free Soilers. Only one of them, DANIEL LYMAN, Esq., the candidate for Probate Judge, is a resident of Ravenna. He is, or ought to be generally known. He has been a candidate for office and been defeated more frequently than any other man in this section of country. Whether this is from personal unpopularity, want of capacity, or the fact that he has been the candidate of so many different parties, or all of these combined, is not for us to say at present.

We can truly state that we are grateful to the fusionists for making such nominations. They might have made much better selection than they did, even from their own ranks.

In our judgment, the whole convention was a farce played for the benefit of a few political wire-workers, without any regard to the rights and interests of the people. These few managed the concern. They were selfish enough to plan the work, but had not sufficient intelligence or ingenuity to conceal their real designs. Already there is a good deal of dissatisfaction, and if we are not mistaken, a large number both of the Whigs and Free Soilers will repudiate the action of the convention.

Fusion Nominations.

The following are the names of the several nominees of the striped and ring-streaked Convention, which assembled at the Court House, in this place, on last Thursday:

For Probate Judge, DANIEL LYMAN, of Ravenna.
For Auditor, THOMAS W. BRAWNING, of Rootstown.
For Clerk, EDMUND BOSTWICK, of Edinburg.
For Sheriff, FERRIS COUCH, of Nelson.
For Commissioner, SYLVESTER HOGGINS, of Franklin.
For County Infirmary, WILLIAM NELSON, of Shalersville.
For Coroner, E. B. HUBBARD, of Decatur.

THE ALLIES.—Here are figures which it will be well to bear in mind. The whole number of French troops sent to Turkey this far, is 47,310, with 7,858 horses and mules; the whole number of English troops is 31,660, with 5,000 horses and a few mules. The allies, therefore, number nearly 80,000 men. The total of the French land troops to be embarked at Calais, under Gen. Bugeaud d'Almeida, will be 40,000 men. This is in addition to the 80,900

The New Bedford Mercury says there is a town in Worcester, Co. Mass. in which every legal voter has signed a petition for the dissolution of the Union.

Not at all strange that the seeds of alienation and discontent which Fusion and disunion papers are sowing should take root some where, and we know of no soil better calculated to secure a vigorous growth than some of the towns in Massachusetts.

The Resolutions of the Fusion Convention.

Below we give the resolutions adopted by the Fusion Convention, of last Thursday, with the exception of two which refer simply to the appointment of township and county Committees, and would be of no interest to our readers. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That we regard the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as the perpetration of a great wrong; a wrong giving evidence of unprincipled corruption on the part of men in power, in their endeavors to advocate a stupendous over-shadowing sectional interest.

Resolved, That we regard it eminently fitting, and the solemn duty of freemen to unite without regard to former party differences with cordial good-will, and without distrusting each other, in a persevering and patriotic effort to restore the national government to its original principles of liberty; to repeal the Fugitive Slave law; to restore the prohibition of slavery in Nebraska and Kansas, resist the acquisition of Slave Territory or the extension of slavery into Territory, now free; to refuse the admission of any more Slave States into the Union; to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That our State Legislature should not be of a narrow partisan character, but should be based on sound and enlarged principles of public policy and of universal application.

Resolved, That our Senators, Messrs. Chase and Wade, for their able, manly and fearless bearing, during the late session of Congress, in the great struggle between freedom and slavery, are worthy of the highest commendation.

Resolved, That the State ticket put in nomination at Columbus on the 13th of July, is worthy of the support of independent freemen, and as free to the extension of a despotic system, and as the friends of just and equal laws we will give it our hearty support.

Resolved, That we here pledge our cordial and unanimous support to this ticket this day nominated, and earnestly call upon all our Democratic Republican fellow citizens, in the country to unite with us in its support, and in the general cause of universal freedom against sectional despotism, and partisan corruption.

Resolved, That the Central Committee in connection with the township Committees be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in the ticket this day nominated.

Now will anybody tell us what these resolutions have to do with the real interests of Portage County? Had a stranger been present during their reading, he would have supposed that the business of the Convention was not to nominate officers for Portage county, but to regulate the domestic affairs of the District of Columbia and Nebraska territory. They have no reference to matters here at home, but are confined to things entirely beyond our reach—to an issue which the leading Fusion papers of the country acknowledge to be unsound and impracticable. The subjects of taxation, banks, Railroad and other fearful monopolies; schools, the management of our financial affairs, and all those matters which really concern the interests of the people of Portage county, are left out of the question, and neglected. Is not this a strange proceeding? It may be well enough to pass resolutions in regard to measures of national policy, even though we cannot effect them one way or the other. But why leave out all those questions which are of practical importance to us? Why did this Free Soil convention do it? The answer is evident. They left them out because they were afraid to insert them. They knew that the very moment they put those subjects in issue there would be division in their ranks. They had not the moral courage to rest their hopes of success upon the merits of their cause, but sought rather to force a useless and "impracticable" issue upon the people and then trust to ignorance and misrepresentation to carry them through the contest.

Can any one tell us what the Probate Judge, Auditor, Clerk or Sheriff of Portage county has to do in his official capacity, with Slavery in Nebraska or Kansas? Were the people of these territories to hold a convention to nominate their local officers, and at such meetings, reject their own affairs, but pass strong resolutions in regard to the domestic policy of Portage county, their proceedings would be just as consistent as the acts of the Fusion Convention in Ravenna on Thursday last. They have precisely the same right to regulate our affairs, that we have to control theirs.

We hope our readers will examine the above resolutions carefully, for they develop somewhat, the plan of action adopted by our opponents. All the people want is light. Let them fully understand the motives of the opposition and we have no fears of the result.

The Slave Case at Salem.

Last Monday evening considerable excitement was created by the report of a slave having been forcibly taken from her master and mistress at Salem. The facts, as nearly as we can ascertain them, are as follows:

A disunion anti-slavery convention was in session at Salem, at which Henry C. Wright and men of like stamp were principal managers. During the meeting, a telegraphic despatch was received from Alleghany, that a Southern gentleman together with his wife and a female slave were on board the train coming West from Pittsburgh. Whereupon the meeting, or a large number of those who attended it, assembled together at the Depot, and resolved to get possession of the slave at all hazards. As soon as the cars arrived, they were entered by the crowd in waiting, and after considerable of a struggle, the slave was seized and forcibly carried off to some place of seclusion.

This statement we have received from one who was at the meeting and who sympathizes strongly with the abolitionists of Salem.

By a recent decision of Judge Norris, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge of this State, a slave voluntarily taken by his master into a free State, becomes from that time forth a freeman. This girl, then, by the laws of the country, was free. We do not know whether she had ever expressed a desire to leave her master or mistress or not. Her wishes could easily have been ascertained after the arrival of the cars, and if such was her desire, she could have been liberated by peaceable means. Under these circumstances we can see no propriety in the rush, fury, and force which the Salem people manifested. We are glad the slave is free, that is, if she desired to be; but we are sorry such means were resorted to, to secure her release. Such unnecessary violence, while it does no good to the slave, only comes to a detriment to the free.

increase the distrust and bitterness which is constantly growing up between the North and the South.

There is no doubt but a large majority of the people of all parties in the North, are anti-slavery in sentiment. They justly regard this institution as a social, moral and political evil. We are frank to acknowledge that we regard it as one of the evils in our government. While these are our sentiments, we must say, however, that we can have no sympathy with, or respect for those fanatical and unprincipled abolitionists who go about the country denouncing the government which protects them, and preaching disunion and treason to the people. They are bad men—men unworthy the confidence of the public. Their motives are bad, and their counsels are dangerous. The affair at Salem is only a slight development of their plans and purposes. The destruction of the constitution; and the introduction of general anarchy and riot are among the more important objects which they intend to accomplish. Men with such principles are to be despised and avoided. They are enemies to their country.

Foreign Crops and Stock of Breadstuffs.

It appears, says the Plain Dealer, that the English writers have been laboring for some time past under great mistakes, misled by some of the organs of opinion in this country, as to the amount of wheat and flour that would arrive there from this country after the opening of navigation would enable, as they thought, the large interior stocks to arrive at sea-board. The stocks in the interior, however, have proved much below the estimate of both many home and foreign writers on the subject. Their mistake is now discovered, and on the eve of this year's harvest we are left with lower stocks than have been known for many years. The consequence is remarkably high prices for the season, as the farmers are disposed to hold back their stock, the prices of new wheat and flour will open higher than have been anticipated.

The advices from England show that the stocks there are very light, and that millers, dealers and bakers have been for some time only buying from hand to mouth, considering that a decline in prices was inevitable. In this they are likely to prove mistaken, until after the harvest at least. The prospects of a good European harvest are favorable. The Mark Lane Express, 31st July says:

"We believe that the yield will be a good average, and the quality with auspicious weather, fine; but it must be recollected that as yet hardly a sheaf of corn has been housed, and a great deal must therefore still depend upon the weather. It is not easy to determine, under existing circumstances, what would be the probable range of prices provided the harvest in this country and on the continent of Europe should be well secured. The war with Russia seems as far from a termination as ever, and regular supplies from that country cannot therefore be calculated on. This will sooner or later be felt—to what extent, we are not prepared to say—but it may, we think, be safely concluded that after so complete a drain of old stocks as that caused by the very deficient harvest of last year, and with England and France at war with Russia, the largest corn exporting country in Europe, prices cannot all at once settle down to a very low level."

THE GREAT COPPER DISCOVERIES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Statesman and Democrat says that an exceedingly interesting letter published in the Lynchburg Republican, gives a minute description of the character and extent of the copper ores in Southwestern Virginia, the vast beds of which must soon become accessible by means of internal communication to the manufacturing and smelting interests of the State. The following is an extract:

"The whole distance through which the copper ore has been traced and shown to exist, with more or less certainty and distinctness, is some forty miles. Its general course corresponds with that of the Blue Ridge. It seems to follow the sinuosities of the mountains, being upon an average of about fourteen miles distant. On this line, copper ore in considerable quantities and of good quality has been discovered. At Cretor's it is very abundant and of fine quality and the owners of that property are now putting up buildings and removing minerals.—Examinations have also been made, and various explorations are in progress at other points on this line—more or less promising in their character."

300,000 dollars of State Debt paid in Six Months.

In passing through Columbus recently we took occasion to call upon Auditor Morgan, and in doing so we ascertained that the Fund Commissioners had paid off Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the State debt, in the six months ending on the first of July last. This is paying at the rate of fifty thousand dollars per month—within a fraction of eleven thousand, five hundred and thirty-eight and a half dollars per week, and one thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars per day. That is doing quite well. The Fund Commissioners are endeavoring to purchase all the State Bonds they can in advance of their becoming due; but find it exceedingly difficult to purchase many at this time at anything like a fair price—a high rate of premium being invariably demanded by the holder. The State Bonds of Ohio are now regarded as the most safe investments for capitalists, and hence are much sought after.

Surely it should be a cause of congratulation to every Ohioan, and especially to every Democrat, that the credit of the State stands so high. But a few years ago—from the 15th of November 1841, to the 15th of November 1842—fifty thousand, and twenty-seven thousand dollars worth of Stocks were sold for nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, one hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty cents; and on the 8th of March 1844, one hundred thousand dollars of State Stocks were sold for less than sixty thousand dollars. All this transpired under the administration of Whig Fund Commissioners and Whig Financiers. Now, under the administration of Democratic Fund Commissioners and Democratic Financiers, with the "New Constitution" in the hands of its friends, the State Stocks of Ohio are eagerly purchased at a premium, instead of at a humiliating discount.

The "spoilers" of Ohio, as the Democrats have been maliciously termed, it will be seen, preserve unimpaired the credit, honor and dignity of the State. And while the Democratic Party is so mindful of the credit, dignity and honor of the State, what Democrat is there who would lend his aid to its overthrow by uniting with the Fusionists?—Chillicothe Ad.

A fire has been burning in the woods north of Sabine, Canada. Three young children were burned to death in a wood hut, to which the fire had extended, and in which they had been locked while the parents had gone in search of cattle, scared by the appearance of the fire.

Items of News.

The form of prayer prescribed by the Episcopal church for a season of drought, was incorporated into the service in several of the churches in Boston on Sunday.

The indefatigable Lamartine has just sold a "History of Turkey," from his pen, to the proprietors of a Paris daily newspaper for £4,800 sterling.

The Boston Transcript says the case of Anthony Burns is not yet fully decided, as far as his personal freedom is concerned. Negotiations for his purchase have been going on for several weeks.

The Massachusetts Legislature at its last session appropriated funds to the New England Female Medical College, located in Boston, to pay the tuition of forty students annually, for five years.

In Boston, on Monday last, two sisters, one married and residing in Canewey street, the other single and residing in Louisburg square, were attacked with cholera, and both died in the afternoon within five minutes of each other.

The Know-Nothings of Massachusetts purpose nominating a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, Stephen C. Phillips and Henry Wilson, the two well known ranking Free Soilers, having, it is said, joined the order, are anxious to secure the nomination.

At Kansas, on July 20th, while Judge Walderman, who was in pursuit of runaway negroes, was attempting to dismount from his horse, he accidentally discharged his gun and killed himself.

Mr. John B. Dil on, now a lawyer at the New York bar, and formerly connected with the Irish insurrectionary movement of '48, has received permission, it is said, to return to his native country. Mr. Dillon held a distinguished position in the Dublin University.

The New York Tribune estimates the loss by the present great drought which is afflicting this country, at one hundred millions, and the loss of New York State alone, at twenty millions.

Lydia Walker, aged 108 years, widow of an old soldier of the Revolution, is now a resident of Highland county, and in the enjoyment of good health. The history of the world during the old lady's career would require a monstrous volume for its record.

A gold mine has been discovered on the plantation of Mr. N. B. Hunter, about eighteen miles from Newberry, S. C. The specimens found are well spoken of, and preparations are being made to test the richness of the mine.

There are at present six hundred and forty-six prisoners in the House of Correction at Boston, which is the largest family ever before assembled in that pleasant city hovel.

Vevay, Indiana, is the only town on the Ohio river where a case of cholera has never occurred. There is not a well in the place. The inhabitants use cistern water altogether.

Courtland C. Johnson will be hung at Harrisburg on Friday next, for the murder of his wife.

The mother of the world renowned Sam Patch died in Pawtucket, R. I., a few days since, aged 80 years.

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad has been completed through Louisiana to the Mississippi State line.

The late Congress appropriated \$2,608,059 to be expended in California.

There are one hundred and thirty prisoners in jail at Pittsburg.

Samuel Mair, Esq., for several years treasurer of the State of New Jersey, died last week.

Ex-President Fillmore has returned, with his son, to his residence in Buffalo.

The typhoid fever is prevailing at Wheeling, and several cases have proved fatal.

Gen. Cass is spoken of for the gubernatorial chair of Michigan, if he can be induced to accept.

A reward of \$1,000 is offered at St. Louis for the murderer of Mr. Violett during the late riot. His brother offers it.

The wheat crop of Wisconsin is reported to be abundant. The granaries of the farmers were never filled more plentifully.

Miss Frances M. Osgood, eldest daughter of Rev. S. M. Osgood, late Missionary to Burma, and now agent of the Missionary Union, died very suddenly of cholera, at Indianapolis, Indiana, a few days ago.

There are \$7 retail drug or apothecary stores in the city of Philadelphia, which are owned and kept by regular physicians—the class of persons best qualified for the business.

Most of the region of country above and in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., is suffering severely from dry weather. The Herald says that unless they have general rains a large portion of the farmers in that section will make short crops of corn.

We are informed by a correspondent at Laporte, Indiana, that the receipts of wheat and corn at that place for the last ten days have averaged 10,000 bushels per acre.

Nebraska and Kansas to be Free.

The most interesting address delivered at the Saratoga Convention, was that of Mr. KIMBALL, the emigrant agent, who imparted some very valuable information to the success of the emigrant movement.

A Nebraska Paper.

An immense stream of immigration is pouring into Kansas and Nebraska, which, if its volume continue undiminished for but a very few years to come, will place those Territories in a position to apply for admission into the Confederacy of States. As is invariably the case upon the settlement of a new country by the Anglo-Americans, the pioneers of Nebraska and of Kansas, have taken along with them that great tower of civilization, the printing press; and even now, when but few weeks have elapsed since the country was opened to immigration, several newspapers are being issued among the wilds of those embryo States. From one of these—the Omaha Arrow, printed at Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, and dated July 28, 1854, the New York Herald of Tuesday gives copious and interesting extracts, some of which we transfer to our own columns.—Detroit Free Press.

"The leader" of the Arrow opens as follows: "Well, strangers, friends, patrons, and the good people generally, wherever in the wide world your lot may be cast, and in whatever clime this Arrow may reach you, here we are upon Nebraska soil. Stated upon the stump of an ancient oak, which serves for an editorial chair, and the top of our badly abused beaver for a table, we propose inviting a leader for the Omaha Arrow. An elevated table land surrounds us, the majestic Missouri, just off on our left, goes sweeping its muddy course down towards the Mexican Gulf, whilst the back ground of the pleasing picture is filled with Jew's-loveliest, richest scenery. Away upon our left, spreading far away in the distance, lies one of the loveliest sections of Nebraska. You rich, rolling, wide-spread and beautiful prairie, dotted with timber, looks lovely enough just now, as heaven's free sunlight touches off in beauty the lights and shades, to be literally entitled the Eden Land of the world, and inspires us with flights of fancy upon this anticipated beaver. But it won't pay. There's sticks our axe in the trunk of an old oak, whose branches have for years been fanned by the breezes that constantly sweep from over the oft-times flower-dotted prairie, and from which we propose making a log for our cabin and claim."

"Last night we slept in our sanctum—the stary-decked heaven for a ceiling and our mother earth for a flooring. It was a glorious night, and we were tired from the day's exertions. Far away, on different portions of the prairie, glimmered the camp fires of our neighbors, the Pawnees, Omahas, or that noble and too often unappreciated class of our own people, known as pioneers or squatters. We gathered around our little camp fire, talked of times in the past, of the pleasing present and of the glorious future which the march of civilization should open in the land whereon we sat. The new moon was just sinking behind the distant prairie roll, but slightly dispelling the darkness which crept over our loved and cherished Nebraska land. We thought of distant friends and loved ones, who stretched upon beds of downy ease, little appreciating the unalloyed pleasure, the heaven blessed comfort that dwelt with us in this far off land. No busy hum of the bustling world seemed to distract our thoughts. Behind us we spread our buffalo robe in an old Indian trail, which was to serve as our bed and bedding. The cool night wind swept in cooling breezes around us, deep laden with the perfume of a thousand hued and varied flowers. Far away upon our left the occasional low drawn howl of the prairie wolves. Talk of comfort! there was more of it in one hour of our sanctum camp life and of camp life generally upon Nebraska soil, than in a whole life of fashionable, pampered world in the settlements; and, individually, we would not have exchanged our sanctum for any of those of our brethren of the press who boast of its neatness and beauty of artful adornment."

Specie in the United States in 1850, 1849 and 1854.

The statistics lately collected by the Secretary of the Treasury present some interesting facts. The following is the statement of Mr. Crawford:

Country in 1850 was only	\$37,000,000
Products of the mines from that date to 1849	37,703,250
Imports of specie from 1850 to 1849 amounted to	\$252,169,841
Exported during the same time	130,462,406
Leaving an excess of imports over exports of specie to 1849 of	71,707,435
In the country on the 1st January, 1849	123,412,685
Supply from the mines from 1849 to 1854	194,363,117
Imported in same time	26,508,774
Total	343,284,576
Exported from the country between January, 1849, and January, 1854.	112,695,374

Specie in the country in January, 1854

Being \$108,000,000 more in the country now than in 1849. But there are large amounts of money brought into the country that cannot appear in statistical tables. It is estimated that over \$30,000,000 in coin have been brought in by emigrants since 1840.—Of the \$30,000,000 in specie in the country now, a little less than sixty millions is in the banks, a little more than twenty-seven millions in the National Treasury, and the balance is in circulation, or hoarded up by private owners. The gold and silver in circulation, then, is over one hundred and forty-three million dollars now, and the circulation of bank paper is over one hundred and ninety-four million dollars. Together they make over three hundred and thirty-eight million dollars the active money of the country at the present time.—Phila. Merchant.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.—A number of ill-disposed persons on the line of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad seem determined to destroy property and place life in jeopardy, by obstructing the track.

On Saturday evening, a number of these were placed upon the track within three miles of Alliance, which threw the locomotive off the track. On the same evening, the locomotive attached to the express train was thrown down a bank, in consequence of a rail being placed across the track. The fireman and engineer were slightly injured. If the persons engaged in such rascally and outrageous proceedings are caught hanging would not be too good for them.

An English jury, in a criminal case, brought in the verdict—"Guilty, with some little doubt as to whether he is the man."

Late dates from Madeira state that there was another entire failure of the wine crop, owing to the blight having again appeared on the vine and grape.

We learn from an exchange, that the Ohio and Indiana Railroad has been opened as far as Van Wert.

MORE BANK FAILURES.—The Bankers of New York have refused the notes on the Lewis Co Bank, the Bank of Carthage, the Bank of Milford, Drovers Bank of Ogdensburg, and the Bank of Oxford Delaware County.

THE GREATEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD.

The immense screw and paddle steamer, building by Scott Russell, at Millwall, England, for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, is to be completed in twelve months. Her keel has been laid down, and several of her bulkheads, or compartments, are raised, and the works are proceeding with energy and expedition.—A railroad has been laid down the entire length of her way, to facilitate the conveyance of the materials from the factory to the different parts of the vessel. The exact dimensions of the ship are as follows: Tonnage, builder's measurement, 22,000 tons; tonnage burden, 10,000 tons; extreme length, 680 feet; extreme breadth, 85 feet; extreme depth, 58 feet; horse power of engines (screw paddle), 2,600 horse. Her engines are in the course of construction, and will be fitted in the vessel before she is floated off. The hull will be entirely of iron, and of more than usual strength, the magnitude of her size enabling Mr. Brunel, the architect, to introduce many precautionary measures conducive to support and security. From her keel up to six feet above the water-line is double, of a cellular construction. The upper deck will also be strengthened on the same principle, and will form a complete beam, similar to the tube of the Britannia Bridge, so that any external injury will not affect the tightness or the safety of the ship. She is divided into ten separate water-tight compartments, each being sixty feet in length, enabling her to take out sufficient fuel for a voyage to Australia and back to England without stopping.

HYDROPHOBIA.—FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

A young lad, son of Mr. William Booth, a resident of Covington, was bitten in the leg about eight weeks since by a dog. The wound was slight, and nothing more was thought of it until after the recent case of hydrophobia in that city. The circumstances connected with that event made so great an impression upon the mind of the young boy, that he finally imagined himself infected with the horrid malady, and so on Wednesday last, he became impressed with the belief that he was suffering from its effects; by reasoning, his friends endeavored to convince him of his delusion, but in vain. Medical assistance was called in, and a quantity of blood taken from him, after which opiates were administered, and he slept for nearly ten hours. When he awoke he called for water, of which he drank profusely, apparently forgetful of the nightmare which had previously haunted him. The consequence was that he became satisfied that he had been laboring under a hallucination. The water broke the spell, and he is now perfectly recovered. "What can tell how many fatal results have attended similar distorted imaginings?"

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following sketch of the real estate mania at Chicago. It is amusing, but some will laugh out of the other corner